MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1777.

LONDON.

HOUSE of LORDS, May 30.

BETWEEN one and two in the afternoon, all the paſſages leading to the houſe were filled with a prodigious concourſe of people, attending in expectation of ſeeing the earl of Chatham, or of getting into the houſe to hear the debates of his intended motion. At a quarter before three the noble earl was brought to the houſe in a ſedan chair, his hands wrapped up in flannels, and two crutches in the chair, but ſpeaking extremely well, and wearing a cheerful, ſerene countenance. A little after three his lordſhip attempted to riſe, but, on account of his infirmity, was indulged by the houſe with the privilege of ſpeaking in his ſeat. His lordſhip's voice was ſo low for ſome time, and the confuſion in the crowd ſo great, that we do not attempt to give a regular connected detail of his lordſhip's ſpeech, but only the general tenor of it.

The noble earl, with maſterly eloquence and preciſion, ran over all the evil conſequences that had ſprung from a conteſt, deemed inconſiderable at the beginning, and which by degrees has riſen to a height no man could foreſee or expect, and which now threatened immediate ruin to Old England. His lordſhip reminded the houſe of his former motion for a reconciliation with America, and the bill he had then propoſed to bring in; he entered into a ſtrict ſcrutiny of the meaſures ſince purſued by adminiſtration, and pointed out their fallacy and inefficacy. In ſtrong terms he expreſſed his abhorrence of the unnatural civil war, as he was pleaſed to call it, which the mother country was carrying on againſt her affectionate children on the continent of America. He enlarged on the policy of France; it by no means her intereſt yet to go to war with us; we were pouring in all the riches of America into the lap of the houſe of Bourbon. All the produce of their induſtry was accumulating in France; naval ſtores, and various articles of trade, all tending to add to the prime power and ſtrength of our natural rival, were, by the meaſures we are purſuing againſt America, thrown into its hands. We had tried, againſt every wiſe and moderate advice, what compulſion would do, year after year, and all our hopes of conquering America were reduced to a few very trifling advantages, of little or no conſequence. We annually expended millions, and kept ſending over freſh troops, which, when they are arrived, will make our army then only as ſtrong as it was laſt year, when it was found not to be ſtrong enough. His lordſhip thought we had not a moment to loſe; that, having tried the force of arms, and found it ineffectual to procure the object of the war, it was high time to ſee what negociation would do. If it was delayed ſix weeks, it would be too late; for the criſis was impending. France might change her ſyſtem, and if that ſhould be the caſe, and ſhe ſhould avow the cauſe of America, if we had only five ſhips of the line, we ought to declare war, be the conſequence what it would.

His lordſhip, after ſpeaking about an hour, offered the following motion, which was immediately read by the chancellor:

"That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, moſt dutifully repreſenting to his royal wiſdom, that this houſe is deeply penetrated with the view of impending ruin to this kingdom, from the continuance of an unnatural war againſt the Britiſh colonies in America, and moſt humbly to adviſe his majeſty to take the moſt ſpeedy and effectual meaſures for putting a ſtop to ſuch fatal hoſtilities, upon the only juſt and ſolid foundation, namely, the removal of accumulated grievances; and to aſſure his majeſty, that this houſe will enter upon this great and neceſſary work with chearfulneſs and diſpatch, in order to open to his majeſty the only means of regaining the affection of the Britiſh colonies, and of ſecuring to Great-Britain the commercial advantages of thoſe invaluable poſſeſſions; fully perſuaded, that to heal and redreſs will be more congenial to the goodneſs and magnanimity of his majeſty, and more prevalent over the hearts of generous freeborn ſubjects, than the rigours of chaſtiſement, and horrors of civil war, which hitherto have ſerved only to ſharpen reſentments, and conſolidate union, but, if continued, muſt end finally in diſſolving all ties between Great-Britain and the colonies."

The *Lord Preſident* ſpoke in oppoſition to the motion, obſerving that it tended to throw a ſtigma not only on the conduct of government for the laſt ten years, but on the meaſures of adminiſtration during that period which had been countenanced and ſupported by an independent majority in both houſes) on the people of this kingdom at large. His lordſhip declared, that he had been one, among others, who had adviſed moſt of the meaſures adopted; that America had provoked the diſpleaſure of Great-Britain; that the acts complained of were founded in juſtice; and that America had all along diſclaimed the legiſlative power of this country, and had endeavoured to alienate the affections of the people from his parliament, and to regard the regal power as ſolely independent of, and ſuperior to, that of the two houſes of the realm. The clear aim of America was money, and it was obvious that had been the caſe from the beginning of the diſputes. His lordſhip remarked, that the language varied with the times, and took its complexion from the temper of the day, according to the probability of ſucceeding; and hitherto, from a conſtant theme on the other ſide of the houſe, ſome had been for ſeveral years ago, and preparing two years ago, and that the would make the firſt ſtep, a period long ſince paſt; whereas now, for the firſt time, the noble earl had told their lordſhips, that France would have acted fooliſhly to have begun before, and that the time was not yet come, but that it muſt arrive, and then ſhe would certainly overwhelm us with her power. After laughing at this change of ſentiments, his lordſhip returned to more ſerious arguments; aſſured the houſe, that there was every proſpect of a ſucceſsful campaign that could be deſired; that adminiſtration hoped the conſequence of the campaign would be a proper and happy accommodation; and that, although it was not poſſible to aſſert what ſteps France would take hereafter, it was not likely that ſhe ſhould hoſtilely interfere at preſent; and that, upon every application to the court of Verſailles, the Engliſh ambaſſador had received the ampleſt ſatisfaction.—As matters, therefore, were in ſo good a train, his lordſhip declared he could not accord with a motion, which was more likely to overturn every meaſure lately adopted, and conſequently to defeat the happy proſpect before us, than to ſerve either Great-Britain or America.

Lord Littleton ſpoke againſt the motion, and turned the tables on the duke of Grafton, reſpecting the petition brought by Mr. Penn, which he deemed a mere trick of the congreſs, full of fallacy, and which it was evident had not its foundation in ſincerity, as, at the very ſame time that it arrived here, the congreſs had ſent a petition to Ireland, in which they openly avowed their own rebellious principles, and endeavoured to ſeduce that kingdom from its loyalty.

Lord Camden ſpoke for near an hour in ſupport of the motion; his lordſhip ended his ſpeech with this remarkable expreſſion: "So fully am I convinced of the propriety of the preſent motion, and of the neceſſity, the abſolute neceſſity of an immediate reconciliation, that I am for *peace with America, and war with all the world beſides.*

Lord Shelburne aſked, if France was ſerious in her aſſurance of amity towards this country, why ſhe had received Mr. Deane and Dr. Franklin with ſo much cordiality, and why ſhe did not ſend them away from Paris?

The *Earl of Mansfield* ſaid, the preſent motion was offered by the noble earl as a means of conciliation, and that he ſhould object to it becauſe he thought it was not a means of conciliation. He then, with his wonted clearneſs, went into an examination of the meaſures purſued by government ſince the origin of the diſpute, and overturned that part of lord Camden's argument (in which he had ſaid that every act was a freſh cauſe of miſfortune to this country) by ſhewing that every act of the Britiſh legiſlature (which America profeſſedly contemned, and the authority of which ſhe denied) paſſed againſt America for the laſt three years, was cauſed by ſome daring conduct of the rebels. His lordſhip afterwards diſſected the motion, and not only ſhewed that it was neither uniform nor compleat, but moſt amply juſtified the propriety of giving it his negative.

The *Duke of Grafton* roſe, in reply to the *Lord Preſident*. He congratulated the houſe, and the nation at large, on the return of the noble earl, who made the motion, to his duty in parliament. A dawn of joy broke in on his mind, in finding that the ſpirit which was formerly wont to pervade every part of this kingdom, and had long ſlept, now revived, and ſhewed it was not entirely extinct; he meant that love of liberty, that admiration of the man who had been its warmeſt advocate, and who had raiſed the power, dignity, and ſplendor of the nation to a pinnacle of fame and greatneſs unknown to any other, in any quarter of the globe. He contemplated, with heart felt pleaſure, the revival of that ſpirit which could crowd the avenues to the houſe, ſo as not to leave ſufficient room for their lordſhips to come to their ſeats, unleſs with the utmoſt difficulty. He was doubly happy in being ſatisfied, from what had appeared, that the people ſtill retain a grateful ſenſe of the high obligations the nation owed the great man; and he was aſſured, that nothing could ſave this nation from certain deſtruction, but the calling the noble earl into a public ſituation, which might give his lordſhip an opportunity of acting once more the part of the ſaviour of his country. He controverted every argument made uſe of by the noble earl who ſpoke before him, relative to the ultimate object of American independency. He knew well *whence* thoſe doctrines originated. Nothing was either ſaid, All the noble lord had to do was to broach them. He knew the noble lord's (ſuppoſed to mean lord Mansfield) power and influence to be great; his abilities were acknowledged; yet with all his power and abilities, he defied either him, or the noble earl who ſpoke laſt, to adduce a ſingle ſubſtantial proof, to ſhew that America ever aimed at independence. He would not pretend to ſay what might be the particular ſentiments of a few ambitious or raſh individuals; but he put it on the fair ground of their public profeſſions; upon the declarations contained in their petition to the king, which petition was preſented by governor Penn to lord Dartmouth, who by his majeſty's directions laid it before that houſe; which, though full of the moſt warm and loyal ſentiments of duty and reſpect, both for his majeſty and parliament; though containing the ſenſe of THIRTEEN GREAT AND FLOURISHING COLONIES; whoſe petition deſerved ſome attention, was rejected with marks of indignity and contempt.

Lord Gower inſiſted, that the petition contained no ſpecific acknowledgment, farther than what he had ſtated; a promiſe to ſubmit to the *operation* of acts for reſtraining their commerce, purſuant to the general ſcheme of the act of navigation.

(To be continued.)

ANNAPOLIS, *October 16.*

The thanks of congreſs were unanimouſly voted to be given to general Waſhington, for his wiſe and well concerted attack upon enemy's army near German-Town, on the 4th inſtant; and to the officers and ſoldiers of the army, for their brave exertions on that occaſion.

Report ſays, that gen. Agnew, col. Abercrombie, col. Byrd, col. Walcot, and gen. de Heiſter's ſon, were killed in the late action near German-Town, and gen. Kniphauſen wounded—that between two and three hundred waggon loads of wounded were carried to the city of Philadelphia—and that gen. Howe refuſed to permit the citizens viewing the field of battle.—Other reports ſay, that gen. Erſkine was dangerouſly wounded, and gen. Grant killed.

Extract of a letter from Trenton, October 7, 1777.

"Laſt night a young lady arrived here from Philadelphia (having a paſs from general Cornwallis) by her we have the following good conſequences of the action of the 4th inſtant. In her preſence ſeveral officers who had returned from the engagement declared, that the attack was made with great judgment, and ſupported with equal bravery, and that they had not received ſuch a drubbing ſince Bunker-Hill. General Agnew was killed on the ſpot, and general Grant mortally wounded (reported to be dead the morning ſhe left Philadelphia) two colonels killed, a great number of other officers killed and wounded.—Rooms were engaged at Mrs. Yard's for ſix—that it would take all our hoſpitals, and ſeveral other houſes, to contain the wounded.—That the city appears to be in mourning, the Britiſh officers wear long faces, and the tories cry they muſt leave the city with general Howe. Mrs. Kearſley has received Dr. Shippen's houſe as a reward for ſervices done—Mrs. Houſe and ——— are ordered out of your's and Mr. Dickinſon's, which are to be given away to ſome of the faithful. A gentleman who has left the city ſays Kniphauſen is killed."

In CONGRESS, *October 6, 1777.*

Reſolved, THAT ſo much of the reſolution of the 23d day of March, 1776, as directs that the wage of ſeamen and mariners, taken on board Britiſh merchant veſſels, be paid and deducted out of the prize money, be repealed, and made void and null.

Reſolved, That all maſters, officers, and mariners, and all ſubjects of the king of Great-Britain, taken on board any prize made by any continental veſſel, ſhall be hereafter conſidered as priſoners of war, and as ſuch; and that the ſeamen and mariners of ſuch prize be confined in the gaols or ſome other ſafe place in the ſtate to which the prize ſhall be carried. And it is recommended to the ſeveral ſtates to confine and treat all captains, officers and mariners, and all ſubjects of the king of Great-Britain, taken on board any prize made by any veſſel fitted out by or carried into any ſtate by any privateer or letter of marque, as priſoners of war.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates to paſs laws, declaring that any perſon, his aider or abettor, who ſhall wilfully and maliciouſly burn or deſtroy, or attempt or conſpire to burn or deſtroy, any magazine of proviſions, or of military or naval ſtores, belonging to the United States, or if any maſter, officer, ſeaman, mariner, or other perſon, entruſted with the navigation or care of any continental veſſels, ſhall wilfully and maliciouſly burn or deſtroy, or attempt or conſpire to burn or deſtroy, any ſuch veſſel, or ſhall wilfully betray, yield or deliver, or attempt or conſpire to betray, yield or deliver any ſuch veſſel to the enemies of the United States, ſuch perſon, his aider or abettor, on legal conviction thereof, ſhall ſuffer death without benefit of clergy.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, ſec.

[All printers are deſired to inſert and continue the foregoing reſolutions in their public news-papers, at leaſt ſix months.] C. T.

A CARD.

Maryland.

THE gentlemen of Prince-George's county preſent their compliments to the author of a printed paper, which was handed about laſt week at the election, and do aſſure him they are of opinion that his elaborate nonſenſe, and his indiſcriminate calumny againſt the executive power of this ſtate, ſerves exactly to prove that he is a vile defamer, made up of ſlander, deception, and cheat: and do likewiſe aſſure him they have the very higheſt opinion of the governor, and that they do approve the executive part of government in general.—They now beg leave to inform him, that as an author his genius has been altogether miſapplied, becauſe it is clear that nature never deſigned him as ſuch, and that, had he have minded *his own buſineſs*, he would have been more reſpectable and uſeful; but ſince he has ſoared ſo high as to diſſipate a part of his life in a ſpecious pretence of having knowledge in compoſition and politics, which can neither be of ſervice to himſelf or friends, we muſt earneſtly beg he will leave off ſcribbling, and employ his talents no longer about matters out of his reach, by which means he will avoid expoſing himſelf to contempt by falſe pretenſions. Indeed it is in vain for him to affect that which he cannot obtain, and a ſhame for him to talk of things he knows nothing about, and to write things for which he ought to be whipped. We are ſure that ſuch a man's head is near nothing.

WILLIAM

[illegible] Thursday the 20th day of November next, if fair, if not, on the next day, on Thomas Elliott's old fields, a PURSE of FIFTEEN POUNDS, free for any horse, &c. not exceeding half blood; aged to carry nine stone weight, and to fall seven pounds for every year under. Any horse winning two clear heats to be entitled to the purse, and the second best horse to the entrance money of the first day's race.—And on the day following, a PURSE of TEN POUNDS, on the same terms as above, the two winning horses the first day only excepted. Subscribers to pay thirty shillings entrance the first day, and twenty shillings the second, and non-subscribers to pay double entrance. Proper judges will be appointed to determine all disputes that may arise. Certificates to be produced of the breed of the horses, if required.——The horses to be entered with Mr. Thomas Elliott the preceding day. [illegible] ws

October 2, 1777.

I Will serve any gentleman in Anne Arundel county as an overseer, either in the farming or planting business

JOS. YATES.

N. B. I am engaged till the 16th day of December next.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Anne-Arundel county, October 14, 1777.

RAN away from his overseer, at the subscriber's plantation, mid-way between the head of Severn and Elkridge, NEGRO SAMPSON, a well-made, squat, dapper fellow, of a brownish complexion, and thick lips; but of singular address, art, and subtlety. He was early taught reading and writing, which he still practises occasionally, and may probably FORGE A PASS, or impose on strangers for a FREE NEGRO.

He took with him, besides his common country-made linen and woollen cloathing, a pair of black or brown breeches, of British manufacture,—a blue cloth coat of ditto,—a white linen shirt,—calico waistcoat,—a pair of old shoes, stockings, and hat; and may possibly be provided with other apparel than is here described, or shrewd enough to exchange for it.—His declared intention was to get on board the fleet, as it went down the bay, in which he probably failed, by being too late; and it is suspected he is at present harboured and entertained by his kin-folks and acquaintances, on the north side of Severn, either at Mr. Kerr's plantation (the seat of the late col. Hammond) where he was born and bred;---or at those of the Mr. Boons---where he is said to have children---or somewhere in the neck, not far from these.—He is a notorious offender, and audacious villain, and it is hoped will be dealt with accordingly, wherever he is found skulking.

The above reward will be paid immediately, on the delivery of him to my overseer, Thomas Woodward, at my said plantation,—or to William Haycraft, at the head of Severn; or at Annapolis, to

tf JOHN HAMMOND.

THERE is at the plantation of Francis Ramsay, on Gresnberry-Point, a darkish brown COW, with a crop on her left ear, and swallow-fork on her right; she has some little white about her. The owner may have her again, on proving his property and paying charges.

To be SOLD to the best bidder, and most advantage, on Tuesday the 21st of October, if fair, if not, the next fair day, pursuant to the last will and testament of West Burgess, deceased, on the premises,

ABOUT three hundred and twenty-three acres of level valuable LAND, well timbered, mixed with hiccory; about eighty acres cleared, and under good fence; situate between Severn and Magothy rivers, and not above three quarters of a mile from either, which are famous for fish and oisters, convenient to three or four water-mills, and about nine miles from the city of Annapolis. It is adapted for a farmer or a planter; about fifty acres of meadow may be made; fruit-trees of all kinds; between three and four hundred apple-trees, which have been planted about twelve years, chiefly of the English kind of fruit; there is on said land a dwelling-house, with three rooms on the lower floor, and sundry out-houses.—Any person desirous of purchasing, may view the premises, by applying to Elijah Robertson, who lives adjoining to the said land, and will shew the same. Any passing current money will be taken in payment, by

wa2 ELISABETH BURGESS, Executrix.

Notice is hereby given, to all persons who have any demands against said estate, to bring in their accounts properly proved; Also those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

To be sold by public VENDUE, on Saturday the 25th of October,

A SET of BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, such as anvil, vice, hammers, and bellows, old iron, and bar iron, some household furniture, and some cattle,

N. B. All persons having claims against the estate of Benjamin Wills, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated and attested, that they may be adjusted; and those who are indebted to the said estate are earnestly requested to make speedy payment, that the subscriber may thereby be the better enabled to pay off the claims against the said estate in due time.

3w SARAH WILLS, Administratrix.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

Prince George's county, Sept. 1, 1777.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near George-Town, on Monday the 1st instant, a NEGRO man named Charles, 20 years of age, near six feet high, rather clumsy about the ancles, and knock-kneed; had on, when he went away, a country linen shirt, a pair of brown corded breeches, a blue gray jacket, trimmed with black, without sleeves, a pair of half-worn country shoes. I bought him of Mr. George Neilor of Nottingham; it is supposed he will skulk about in that neighbourhood. Whoever takes up said negro and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home.

w6 JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER.

Annapolis, May 13, 1777.

NECESSITY COMPELS THE MEASURE.

THE term of the COPARTNERSHIP between WALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON, having expired on the first day of January last, and the present cruel and unjust war prosecuting by Great-Britain against the freedom of America, rendering it impracticable to renew the same; notice is hereby given, that by mutual consent the said PARTNERSHIP was dissolved on that day accordingly: It is necessary, therefore, our affairs be settled; wherefore we earnestly request all persons indebted to the concern in any manner, to make full and immediate payment, which has been too long neglected by many, who, taking advantage of the times,

——— from such conduct lenity ought not to be expected, yet such as have it not in their power immediately to settle their open accounts by payment, are, for the last time, desired to settle the same by bonds.

That branch of the business in the management of our Mr. JOHNSON, in London, will with fidelity be carefully attended to, until the completion thereof; and our friends experience of his past conduct will, we hope, sufficiently recommend him to their future favours, wherever his judgment, for mutual benefits, may direct him to settle.

tf WALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON.

TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscribers, living in Baltimore county, about 10 miles from Baltimore-Town, some time in March last, a NEGRO man, named JACK, commonly called Jack Gutrick, formerly belonged to col. Hooe, of Charles county, and sold by him to Dr. Walter Jenifer, of said county; he is a short, well set fellow, remarkable thick lips. Whoever takes up and secures said negro, so as his master may get him again, shall have ten pounds; if delivered at Northampton Furnace, about 10 miles from Baltimore-Town, shall have the above reward, paid by

Capt. in CHARLES RIDGELY.

N. B. Whoever may happen to take said negro are desired to confine him well in irons.

Prince-George's county, July 23, 1777.

WILLIAM WATERS takes this method to desire all those whose accounts have been standing with him unsettled twelve months, to make immediate payment, which will prevent trouble and expence to them as well as to himself.

tf

Piscataway, July 1, 1777.

For SALE,

MY lot in Piscataway: The improvements thereon are, a dwelling-house two stories high, thirty by eighteen, two rooms below, and two above, a stone cellar the dimentions of the house, a stable thirty by fourteen, a story and a half high, and an old store house, new covered about three years ago, and with a small expence may be made either a convenient store-house or kitchen; the lot is inclosed with locust posts and oak paling, and contains near an acre. Part of the price may be made easy to the purchaser, on giving proper security, with interest

tf ALEX. HAMILTON.

September 17, 1777.

FOR sale, a SLOOP, five years old, about twelve hundred bushels burden, with very good sails and rigging. Apply to col. Fitzhugh at Lower Marlborough, or Mr. Joseph Anderson at Benedict, who will treat with any person inclinable to purchase, and may be shown the sloop and rigging by Mr. Henry Webb at Nottingham.

Charles county, August 6, 1777.

To be SOLD,

THE PLANTATION on which I now dwell; containing about five hundred and thirty acres of land, lying in Charles county, near Port-Tobacco; on which are a dwelling-house, with seven rooms and two passages on the lower floor, and five rooms and a passage above stairs, a kitchen with a brick floor, a brick milk-house, spinning-room and lumber-room, under one roof, a large granary, corn-house, stables, two tobacco-houses, cow-house, a dwelling-house, calculated to suit a weaver, and other out-houses. This land is rich, and capable of producing any commodity suited to the climate; there is a considerable quantity of low ground, which might be converted into fine meadow. The situation is high, dry, and healthy, the prospect delightful, having a fine view of Patowmack river, Virginia, Port-Tobacco creek, and the neighbourhood all round you; very convenient to two places of public worship, a protestant church, and Roman catholic chapel, which last is an elegant building, full in view, and adds to the other beauties of the place; two grist mills within a mile and a half, and Port Tobacco warehouse almost at the door, plenty of fish in their season, and frequent opportunities in the winter of getting oysters—in short, this seat has every advantage to make life delightful and happy. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the premises, and know the terms of sale, by applying to

tf WILLIAM HANSON.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Elk-Ridge, Anne-Arundel county, near Green's mill, Patuxent river, July 7, 1777.

RAN away from the subscriber, a convict servant man, named GEORGE HOLT, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, about 23 or 24 years of age, light sandy hair tolled back, has a weakness in one of his thumbs: Had on a country hat half worn, and a coarse country shirt almost new, one linsey jacket with a yellow cotton cape and one striped ditto with yellow metal buttons, coarse striped country trousers, old shoes newly sealed, old stockings black and blue, an old razor, and an old day-book with his name in many places in it. If is imagined he has forged a pass and will endeavour to get on board some vessel. Whoever secures the said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have ten dollars reward, and, if brought home, all reasonable charges paid, by me,

w11 WILLIAM RAY, jun.

Annapolis, July 29, 1777.

ALL persons indebted to the late Dr. JOHN SHAW, on bond, note, or open account, are desired to make immediate payment, as this is the last time of asking, and may depend that suits will be brought against them without further notice.

ISAAC HARRIS, } Executors.
RUTH HARRIS, }

October 1, 1777.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on Mr. Robert Davidge's plantation, near Thomas's-Point, on Thursday evening, the 18th of September, 1777, a stout well set Negro man named JEM, about 25 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; had on, when he went away, a coat and waistcoat of a reddish brown colour turned up with red, a pair of country cloth breeches, a country linen shirt, a pretty good fur hat. Whoever takes up the above fellow, and secures him so that the owner may get him again, shall receive eight dollars reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by LEWIS DUVALL.

To be SOLD,

THAT large three story BRICK HOUSE, in Chester-Town, late the property of Dr. William Murray. It is situated in the most public and pleasant part of the town; has large commodious buildings adjoining, well adapted for any kind of public business.—For terms apply to Mr. John Galloway, in Chester-Town, or to

JAMES MURRAY, in Annapolis.

SALT-PANS, ten feet square, and fifteen inches deep, with screws ready to join and fit them up, made at Catoctin furnace, about ten miles from Frederick-Town, at fifty-five pounds per ton. If different sizes are desired, they will be attempted.—Carriage from the furnace to Baltimore is now at seven pounds a ton. JAMES JOHNSON.

Annapolis, June 3, 1777.

BROKE GAOL last night, the following prisoners, viz.

THOMAS BYRNE, committed on suspicion of forgery, about five feet eight inches high, of a dark complexion, long visaged, black short hair; Had on, when he made his escape, a felt hat, red silk handkerchief spotted with white, an old blue coat with short skirts, a light coloured cloth jacket, regimental made, with buttons marked M country made shoes, with a remarkable small pair of brass buckles in them.

NEGRO JEM, under sentence of death, about five feet nine inches high, between fifty and sixty years of age, and has a lump on his forehead something like a wen: Had on, when he made his escape, a light-coloured coat, turned up with white,

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, committed for want of security for his good behaviour, about 30 years of age, 5 feet ten inches high, has short light coloured hair, of a ruddy complexion, and has thick lips: He is much given to liquor, and when intoxicated therewith is exceedingly abusive.—Any person who apprehends any of the above persons, and secures them, so that they may be had again, shall receive five pounds reward for any or each of them.

Also committed to my custody, as a runaway, a negro man, named ISAAC, formerly the property of the above Joseph Williams, and says he belongs to Benjamin Darby, of Montgomery county. His master is hereby requested to take him away and pay charges.

tf THOMAS DEALE, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

ANY person or persons, who will undertake the STOCKING of MUSKETS for this STATE, may have any number, and all the materials found, by applying to

JOHN SHAW, Annapolis.

Wanted, a quantity of OLD BRASS, for which a good price will be given.

May 6, 1777.

PATAPSCO SLITTING-MILL.

THIS is to inform the public, that the subscriber's MILL is compleatly finished, and now at work, where he sells NAIL RODS of all sorts, SHEET IRON thick and thin, and HOOPING of any breadth or thickness, upon as good terms as they can be procured in any of the United States.

tf WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

N. B. A number of NAILORS are wanted, to whom great encouragement will be given, by W. W.

Annapolis, May 13, 1777.

THE subscriber, having the management of the TAN-YARD belonging to this state, will give encouraging prices for any quantity of sound green or dried hides, delivered in this city; where proper encouragement will be given to a good tanner, and the best price paid for shoe thread, by

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH.

July 9, 1777.

ALL persons indebted, on open account, to the copartnership of JAMES DICK and STEWART, or to either of them, are requested to discharge the same by payment, or to settle and give bonds for the debts, with security, where required, which will save all further trouble, as, if this request is not soon complied with, suits will be commenced without further notice.—Attendance will be given on every Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, at the subscriber's store at Annapolis, and on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday at his house in London-Town.

tf JAMES DICK.

Instead of attending at Annapolis as above mentioned, attendance will now be given every Thursday and Friday, at Newington Rope-walk, near Annapolis.

J. D.

To the PUBLIC,

HIS excellency the governor, having and empowered the subscriber to [illegible] ness in the several courts, all persons [illegible] take notice of the same. Letters directed to the subscriber in Annapolis will be duly attended to.

BENJAMIN [illegible]

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